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RHODODENDRONS & AZALEAS

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Why Grow Rhododendrons?

For the Pacific Northwest this group includes the finest of all garden shrubs. With some care as to selection of varieties and growing conditions, Rhododendrons and Azaleas are wonderful garden subjects along the Atlantic Coast. There are many areas in other parts of the United States where a more limited group of varieties, may be grown. No garden group offers greater possibilities to the hobbyist. The possibilities for breeding are tremendous because of the great variation in types. A garden featuring Rhododendrons and Azaleas, properly selected and planted, will give unmatched year 'round beauty and variety.



Our Large Collection

We are now propagating some 750 varieties and species of Rhododendrons and Azaleas. Not all of them are listed in this catalog, of course, as there are only a few small plants of some things. However, if there is anything you would like to have and do not see listed, just drop us a line and we will be glad to tell you what we have in that particular variety or species.



CRANGUUMA
FARMS

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We have collected this large number of species and varieties for several reasons. In the first place, we want to become familiar with practically everything available in the *Rhododendron* group so that we will know which ones are the best for various purposes. In some ways it might have been advisable for us to pick out a dozen or so of the best varieties and give our entire attention to propagating large numbers of these. However, when we consider that there are almost 1,000 species of *Rhododendrons* and several thousand varieties of *Rhododendron* hybrids and *Azaleas* which have been named and introduced, it will be readily seen that a dozen or so varieties would give a very poor representation of such a large and varied group. Furthermore, who would be able to name the best dozen or so varieties? The fact that certain varieties are being sold by various nurserymen in large numbers does not necessarily mean that they are the best.

As our collection develops it becomes more and more evident that no one can pick out a dozen varieties which would adequately represent all of the types available. We have varieties which blossom in February and from then on others bloom each month until July, and sometimes into August. Some produce a few flowers in the Fall. There are tiny rock garden plants only 2 or 3 ins. high with very small leaves, and other large, free-growing plants with large leaves which, if given ideal conditions, would eventually make trees many feet high. There is a wide range of foliage, type of growth, and color and size of flowers. It is our feeling that as these less well known species and varieties become better known, they will play a much more important part in American gardening. Use of the dwarf, rock garden types has hardly been started in this country. It is our hope to have here at Cranguyma Farms a collection which people can study and from which they may choose a great range of plant material for all sorts of garden uses.



Rhododendron Culture

There is no denying that *Rhododendrons* do require special conditions in order to thrive as they should. However, we are finding every year that people in additional areas where *Rhododendrons* have never been grown before can grow them successfully if they watch a few details. *Rhododendrons* require an acid soil but this does not mean that every garden soil needs to be acidified as *Rhododendrons* will do well at pH5 and fairly well in soils that are even less acid than that. However, where soil is near the neutral point, or on the alkaline side, it will definitely be necessary to use chemical treatments or to dig out the soil and replace it with peat moss, leaf mold, and

soil which is acid or which can be acidified. In soils which are not quite acid enough, ammonium sulphate, properly used, will increase the acidity of the soil and also provide a good source of nitrogen. On soils which are near the neutral point it would probably be desirable to acidify with sulphur.

Rhododendrons normally require a considerable amount of organic matter in the soil. This may be added in the form of peat moss, leaf mold, sawdust or well-rotted manure. Where sawdust is used, or for that matter where any other dry organic matter which has only started to decay is applied, it will be necessary to add additional nitrogen. Usually at least twice as much nitrogen will be needed for soil which has had sawdust worked into it, or applied as a mulch, as would be needed if the sawdust were not used. When planting in heavy soil mix peat moss or leaf mold with the soil to be filled in around the plant. Set the plants about an inch deeper than they grew at the nursery. More and more, Rhododendron growers are using a mulch of peat moss, sawdust, leaves, or other organic matter. This keeps the soil cooler in Summer, conserves moisture, and of course adds organic matter as it decays, besides providing some protection against Winter injury of the base of the trunk and the roots. To be satisfactory a mulch should be deep enough to prevent the growth of most weeds. In very dry periods it will be advisable to check the moisture under the mulch and perhaps apply additional water. Rhododendrons are rather sensitive to dry weather and ample watering is advisable.

Rhododendrons are often said to be shade plants but they do not like heavy shade, especially under trees where there is competition with the trees for water and plant food. The north side of a building where the Rhododendrons may get a little direct sun in morning and evening, is a very desirable location. Certain small trees providing light shade may be the best where there is ample moisture and plant food. Where the soil is very dry and where competition with trees would be a serious factor, it may be practical to build a lath shade. In warm climates, lath houses provide a pleasant place for the gardener to work and to enjoy the Rhododendrons as well as giving them the conditions they require. Lath houses may be constructed fairly cheaply and if well designed and well located, they can be an asset to the garden.

Rhododendrons require about as much fertility as other garden plants. The fertilizer, of course, should not contain lime, as lime is definitely undesirable for Rhododendrons except under extremely acid conditions.

Azaleas, as a group, are somewhat more tolerant of direct sunshine, higher Summer temperatures, and drier conditions than are Rhododendrons.

HARDINESS: The American Rhododendron Society has recently established a scale of hardiness ratings based on the minimum temperatures which the varieties as dormant plants may be expected to withstand with no appreciable injury to leaf, stem or bud. Of course, in addition to actual varietal resistance to cold other factors affect the ability of any individual plant to escape injury, such as length of exposure to low temperatures, rate of temperature fall, extent of dormancy, protection from wind, exposure to the sun, and the growth condition of the plant as affected by age, previous flowering, fertilizers used and the condition of the graft union. The A.R.S. hardiness ratings are as follows: H-1—Varieties hardy to -25°F . These varieties should be hardy in southern New York and southern New England. H-2—Hardy to -15°F . H-3—Hardy to -5°F . These varieties should be fairly hardy in the southern part of Long Island and around Philadelphia. H-4—Hardy to $+5^{\circ}\text{F}$. H-5—Hardy to $+15^{\circ}\text{F}$. These varieties should be hardy during most winters in the Portland and Seattle areas. H-6—Hardy to $+25^{\circ}\text{F}$. H-7—Hardy to $+32^{\circ}\text{F}$.

The winter of 1949-50 was especially severe in the Pacific Northwest, certain well-known Rhododendrons gardens experiencing temperatures as low as -18°F . This presented an unusually fine opportunity to secure data from many growers on which to base tentative American hardiness ratings. These ratings, as published in the October, 1950 Bulletin of the American Rhododendron Society, are used in this list. It is significant that very few varieties were reported as actually killed at -18°F . Some were severely injured and others were killed to the ground but later sprouted up again. This would seem to indicate the advisability of having varieties on their own roots where winters are severe, as any shoots sent up by grafted plants, if killed to the ground, would be from seedling rootstock and not the original scion variety.

Most of our varieties are propagated from cuttings and hence are on their own roots. We will be glad to answer inquiries as to whether we can furnish particular varieties on their own roots.

HARDY VARIETIES FOR EASTERN CONDITIONS: Certain varieties in this list should be satisfactory in favorably located sites along the Atlantic Coast from Long Island south. In the southeast and part of the east, high Summer temperatures and lack of humidity, rather than Winter cold, are the limiting factors. The following varieties are probably the hardiest in this list: Arthur J. Ivens, Cynthia, Fastuosum flore pleno, Gomer Waterer, Lady Clementine Mitford, Lord Roberts, Mrs. Chas. Thorold, Mrs. J. G. Millais, Mrs. R. S. Holford, Purple Splendor.

QUALITY RATINGS: The quality of the variety as indicating its ornamental and general garden value is expressed, according to the A.R.S. rating system, by xxxx for the best varieties. Varieties unworthy of even one x should be preceded by o. Varieties in this list which are preceded by no rating symbol have not yet been given an American rating. The English rating, similar to that of the A.R.S. but using asterisks (*) is given certain varieties for which no A.R.S. rating has been established. The symbols A.M. and F.C.C. mean Award of Merit and First Class Certificate respectively, which have been granted to these varieties by the Royal Horticultural Society of England.

HOW RHODODENDRONS ARE NAMED: The method of naming Rhododendron varieties in England, from whence have come many of our best varieties has differed from accepted horticultural practice in this country. The American Rhododendron Society, therefore, has prepared the following statement for the protection of prospective Rhododendron growers:

"Two types of Horticultural varieties of Rhododendrons are in the nursery trade. The first type includes those varieties which have been propagated asexually by cuttings, layers, or grafts from one original selected seedling. Such varieties are called clones or clonal varieties and all plants of such a variety have identical characters except as they are influenced by environment. The second type of variety consists of a group of seedlings of a particular cross, usually between two species, or between a species and a variety. Such "group" varieties exhibit more or less variation, so that two plants of such a variety may be quite different. As recommended in the Preliminary Code of Nomenclature published by the American Rhododendron Society, we are marking all "group" varieties by the abbreviation "gr." All varieties not so marked are clones. All special award varieties, marked A.M. F.C.C., etc., are clones which have been propagated asexually from the original plant receiving the award."

The listing of group varieties in this catalog is based on information in "The Rhododendron Handbook" (1952) of the Royal Horticultural Society. Some of those so listed, especially the older varieties, are probably in the trade in only one clonal form. However, according to English practice, the original cross producing such varieties could be made again, and any of the seedlings given the group variety name. The American Rhododendron Society strongly recommends that American breeders name only superior individual plants and propagate them as clones. The group varieties we list have been propagated asexually from selected plants and are not simply lots of unselected seedlings.

X	IVERY'S SCARLET (H-4)	—Blood-red, vigorous
XX	LADY CLEMENTINE MITFORD (H-3)	—Peach-pink, deeper margin
X	LORD ROBERTS (H-3)	—Dark red, black spots
XX	MME. de BRUIN (H-3)	—Cerise-red
XXX	MME. FR. J. CHAUVIN, A.M. (H-3)	—Rosy-pink, rather tall
	MAHMOUD	—Light pink, greenish blotch
**	MRS. A. C. KENRICK, A.M.	—Rose pink
	MRS. ALISTAIR MacINTOSH	—Soft rose mauve, fading white
XX	MRS. A. T. de la MARE (H-3)	—White with green spot
*	MRS. E. C. STIRLING	—Blush pink
XXX	MRS. G. W. LEAK (H-4)	—Pink with brown purple blotch
XX	MRS. J. G. MILLAIS (H-2)	—White, yellow eye
XXX	MRS. LINDSAY SMITH, A.M. (H-3)	—White
*	MRS. T. LOWINSKY	—Light pink, brown blotch
X	NOBLEANUM VENUSTUM (H-3)	—Pink, very early
	OREGON QUEEN	—Light pink azaleodendron
XX	PINK PEARL, F.C.C. (H-3)	—Rose-pink fading to blush
X	PINK PERFECTION	—Pink
XXX	PRINCESS ELIZABETH (H-2)	—Crimson
XXX	ROMANY CHAL, gr. (H-3)	—Orange-scarlet
X	ROSA MUNDI (H-3)	—Pale pink
XX	ROSAMUND MILLAIS (H-3)	—Cerise, blotch burnt umber
XX	SAPPHO (H-3)	—White, dark purple blotch
XX	SARITA LODER, gr. (H-4)	—Pale salmon-pink
**	SOUVENIR OF ANTHONY WATERER	—Salmon-red
X	WHITE PEARL (H-4)	—Blush changing to white
	WINDSOR LAD	—Lavender-purple, green-yellow blotches



Group 3

Small plants from the lath house - \$1.50 each

Plants from the field:	9" - 12" - \$2.50	15" - 18" - \$4.00
	12" - 15" - \$3.50	18" - 24" - \$5.00

	BAHRAM	—Blush pink, fading white
XX	COUNTESS OF HADDINGTON (H-5)	—White, flushed rose
*	COUNTESS OF SEFTON	—White
XXX	FABIA, gr. (H-4)	—Orange-salmon
*	HYPERION	—White, purple blotch
	INDEPENDENCE DAY	—Red with dark spot
***	LADY ELEANOR CATHCART	—Clear pink with chocolate spots
	MRS. CHARLES THOROLD	—Pink, yellow center
XX	MRS. R. S. HOLFORD (H-3)	—Rosy Salmon
*	ODORATUM	—Pale lilac, fragrant, azaleodendron

Group 4 - Dwarf Varieties

Small plants from the lath house - \$2.00 each
Plants from the nursery, one year older than above - \$3.50

American gardens of the future will undoubtedly contain many more of these beautiful little shrubs than they do at present. Graceful and interesting, they fit admirably into the landscaping of the small home where they will not "overgrow" their position as often happens with the larger varieties.

xxx	ARTHUR J. IVENS, A.M. (H-2)	—Bell shaped, pale rose
xxx	ARTHUR OSBORN, A.M. (H-3)	—Dark scarlet
***	AUGFAST, gr.	—Blue, small flowers
****	BLUE DIAMOND, F.C.C.	—Blue, small flowers
xxx	BOWBELLS, A.M. (H-3)	—Pink
xxx	BRIC-A-BRAC, A.M. (H-3)	—Large white flowers, very early
xxx	CILPINENSE (H-4)	—White, early
xxx	HUMMING BIRD, gr. (H-4)	—Pink, rounded leaves, low
xx	PRAECOX, gr. (H-3)	—Rosy lilac, extremely early
	R. CHAETOMALLUM X R. HAEMATODES	—Dark red
**	SAPPHIRE	—Blue, very small leaves



BEGINNER'S COLLECTION: Rhododendrons are at their best when grown in groups. In order to encourage beginners to purchase several plants at a time, we are offering the following special collection at a substantial discount. All are small plants from the lath house.

xxx	BEAUTY OF LITTLEWORTH	\$2.00
xxx	BETTY WORMALD	2.00
xx	CYNTHIA	2.00
xx	GOMER WATERER	2.00
x	LORD ROBERTS	2.00
xxx	PURPLE SPLENDOR	2.50
	Total	\$12.50

Our special price for these six plants of good standard varieties and in a wide range of colors, if bought as a collection, is only \$9.50.



Join the American Rhododendron Society

Membership dues of \$5.00 per year pay for Quarterly Bulletin. For information apply to American Rhododendron Society, Mrs. Ruth Hansen, secretary, 3514 N. Russett, Portland, Oregon.

Rhododendron Species

Many of our Rhododendron species plants are still small seedlings grown from seed from botanical gardens in this country and in England and Scotland, as well as from private collectors. For the most part, this is open-pollinated seed taken from plants growing in fairly large collections where there is always chance for cross pollination. Some of our seedlings are quite variable and in such cases we do our best to check the description of the species and sell only those which we believe to be true to name. With other lots of seed the seedlings are extremely uniform and there is no doubt about their trueness to name. We will, however, be glad to replace plants if they prove to be not true to name.

Where small plants only are available, letter "S" follows the description; if only large plants, the letter "L".



Group A - Dwarf or Low Growing Species

Small plants \$1.50 - Larger plants \$3.00

xx	R. campylogynum (H-2)	—Purplish, to 2 ft.
xxx	R. deliense (H-4)	—Same as tephropeplum
xx	R. drumonium (H-3)	—Mauve, about 1 ft.
o	R. ferrugineum (H-2)	—The Alpine Rose
x	R. glaucum (H-4)	—Same as glaucophyllum, S
x	R. glomerulatum (H-3)	—Purple mauve
*	R. hirsutum	—Pink to near scarlet, S
xxx	R. impeditum (H-2)	—Purplish blue, low, S
xxx	R. keleticum (H-3)	—Purplish crimson, very dwarf
xxxx	R. leucaspis (H-4)	—White, very early, 1-2 ft.
**	R. microgynum	—Dull rose to black-crimson, S
xxxx	R. moupinense (H-4)	—White to pink, early, S
xx	R. prostratum (H-3)	—Very low
x	R. pruniflorum (H-3)	—Var. of Tsangpoense
xxxx	R. racemosum (H-2)	—Pinkish white, easy to grow
	R. racemosum , var. oleifolium	—taller than above
**	R. riparium	—Purple, 1-1½ ft., S
xxxx	R. russatum (H-2)	—Blue purple, to 4 ft.
xxx	R. saluenense (H-3)	—Purple crimson, S
xxx	R. tephropeplum (H-4)	—Magenta rose, S
**	R. tsangpoense	—Pink to crimson, S
**	R. virgatum	—Mauve-pink, to 3 ft. S

Group B

Small plants \$1.00

9" - 12"	\$1.50	15" - 18"	\$2.50
12" - 15"	\$2.00	18" - 24"	\$3.00

x	R. catawbiense (H-2)	—Magenta, very hardy, L
xxx	R. decorum (H-4)	—Flushed white
o	R. macrophyllum (H-2)	—Purplish rose, L
x	R. maximum (H-2)	—Rose purple to white, L
o	R. ponticum (H-4)	—Purplish



Group C

Small plants \$1.50

9" - 12"	\$2.00	15" - 18"	\$3.00
12" - 15"	\$2.50	18" - 24"	\$3.50

o	R. ambiguum (H-4)	—Yellow, spotted green
**	R. artosquameum	—Rose, 2-8 ft.
xxxx	R. augustinii (H-4)	—Lavender-rose to violet
xxxx	R. caeruleum (H-3)	—White to rose-lavender, S
xx	R. chartophyllum (H-3)	—Resembles yunnanense, S
xxx	R. chasmanthum (H-4)	—Resembles augustinii, S
xxx	R. davidsonianum (H-4)	—Pink, dotted red, S
	R. hormophorum	—Light rose, to 3 ft., S
xx	R. luteum (H-3)	—Yellow azalea
xx	R. mollis (H-2)	—"Mollis hybrids" azalea
xxx	R. oreotrephes (H-3)	—Mauve, glaucous leaves
o	R. polylepis (H-3)	—Purple, S
**	R. pseudoyanthinum	—Purple, S
xx	R. reticulatum (H-3)	—Deciduous, purple azalea, S
	R. searsiae	—White to mauve
***	R. simsii	—Rose red, evergreen azalea, S
o	R. triflorum (H-3)	—Light yellow, S
xxxx	R. xanthocodon (H-4)	—Cream-yellow, S
xxxx	R. yunnanense (H-3)	—Pinkish, spotted red
**	R. zaleucum	—Pale rose

Group D

Small plants \$1.50

9" - 12"	\$2.50	15" - 18"	\$4.00
12" - 15"	\$3.25	18" - 24"	\$4.75

XXXX	<i>R. arboreum</i> (H-4)	—Rose to red, tall, S
O	<i>R. argyrophyllum</i> (H-3)	—White, flushed rose, S
XXXX	<i>R. barbatum</i> (H-4)	—Crimson-scarlet, S
XXX	<i>R. campanulatum</i> (H-2)	—Rosy white or white, S
X	<i>R. caucasicum</i> (H-4)	—Yellowish, tinted rose, S
*	<i>R. chloranthum</i>	—Deciduous shrub, yellow flowers, S
	<i>R. davidii</i>	—Rosy red, spotted purple, S
XX	<i>R. desquamatum</i> (H-3)	—Mauve spotted flowers
	<i>R. detonsum</i>	—Rose-pink, crimson spots, S
XXX	<i>R. diaprepes</i> (H-4)	—Flushed white, S
XX	<i>R. dichroanthum</i> (H-4)	—Salmon pink to orange, S
XXXX	<i>R. euchaetes</i> (H-4)	—Woodland form of <i>neriiflorum</i> , S
XXX	<i>R. fargesii</i> (H-4)	—Bluish pink
XXX	<i>R. fictolacteum</i> (H-3)	—Creamy white, large leaves, S
XXX	<i>R. fortunei</i> (H-3)	—Pale pink, small tree
	<i>R. glaucopeplum</i>	—Rose, 6-8 ft.
*	<i>R. glischrum</i> (H-4)	—Magenta-pink, S
XXXX	<i>R. griersonianum</i> (H-4)	—Geranium-scarlet
X	<i>R. heliolepis</i> (H-3)	—Rosy purple, aromatic foliage, S
XX	<i>R. irroratum</i> (H-4)	—Flushed white, S
XX	<i>R. keysii</i> (H-4)	—Red, tipped yellow, S
	<i>R. longesquamatum</i>	—Pink to rose, blotched crimson, S
XXXX	<i>R. macabeum</i> (H-4)	—Yellowish white, blotched purple, S
X	<i>R. makinoi</i> (H-3)	—Pink, 3-7 ft.
XXX	<i>R. mallotum</i> (H-4)	—Dark crimson, S
	<i>R. mariae</i>	—Lilac, azalea, S
	<i>R. mariesii</i>	—Deciduous azalea, S
**	<i>R. melinanthum</i>	—Yellow, shrub, 6-8 ft., S
	<i>R. monosematum</i>	—White, suffused pink, S
	<i>R. morii</i>	—White flushed rose, S
XXX	<i>R. mucronulatum</i> (H-2)	—Rosy purple very early, S
XXXX	<i>R. neriiflorum</i> (H-5)	—Scarlet, 3-9 ft., S
*	<i>R. niveum</i>	—Purple, large shrub, S
	<i>R. oporinum</i>	—Rose pink, to 6 ft., S
	<i>R. pholidotum</i>	—Rose to rose purple, S
XX	<i>R. praevernium</i> (H-4)	—White, suffused rose
	<i>R. probum</i>	—Rosy, grey underleaf, S
***	<i>R. puralbum</i>	—White, 8-15 ft., S
XX	<i>R. sperabile</i> (H-4)	—Scarlet, 3-6 ft., S
XXXX	<i>R. strigillosum</i> (H-4)	—Crimson scarlet, S
XXX	<i>R. sutchuenense</i> (H-4)	—Rosy lilac, S
**	<i>R. vernicosum</i>	—Pink, small tree, S
*	<i>R. wallichii</i>	—Lilac, spotted rose, S
XXXX	<i>R. wardii</i> (H-4)	—Yellow flowers, rounded leaves, S

Azaleas

We are propagating a rather large number of Azaleas including the older obtusum types and the newer Gable and Glendale hybrids. For the most part we have not observed these long enough to be able to make any recommendations about them. However, there have been articles in garden magazines listing varieties which the writers thought to be outstanding. We are giving herewith names of varieties of which we have quite a few plants available.

ALADDIN	KATINKA	P. I. NO. 141774
ALLURE	KILLARNEY	PINK STAR
ANCHORITE	LADY LOVE	PINNOCHIO
APHRODITE	LA LUMIERE	PIPPIN
AVE MARIA	LITANY	PIRATE
BENI-KIRISHIMA	LOUISE GABLE	POLAR BEAR
CADENZA	LULLABY	POLONAISE
CAMEO	MACRANTHA	PROGRESS
CARDINAL	MADIERA	PUCK
CARMEL	MADRIGAL	QUEST
CASCADE	MANHATTAN	REGINA
CELESTIAL	MARJORIE	REMEMBRANCE
CHINOOK	MARMORA	ROSE BANNER
CLARET	MARY FRANCIS HAWKINS	ROSETTE
CONSTANCE	MATINS	ROYALTY
COPPERMAN	MAVIS	SAGGITARIUS
CYGNET	MELLO GLO	SAMITE
CYTHERA	MEMENTO	SAMSON
DAPHNIS	NERISSA	SEA FOAM
DAWNING	NIAGARA	SERENITY
DULCIMER	NOCTURNE	SHIMMER
ELIZABETH GABLE	NOVELTY	STALWART
EUCHARIS	OBTUSUM	STAR DUST
FAKIR	OPERA	STERLING
GAITY	ORISON	TREASURE
GLAMOUR	PALADIN	VINTAGE
HELEN CLOSE	PARADISE	VIOLETTA
HOPEFUL	PEACH BLOW	VIVID
J. L. LOVETT	PEARL BRADFORD	WARAIGISHI
KASHMIR	PEERLESS	WHITE BANNER
KATHLEEN	PETER PAN	

Prices of above varieties:

6" - 9" \$1.25 9" - 12" \$1.75 12" - 15" \$2.50

Size refers to height or width, whichever is greater.

Knap Hill Azaleas

The following Azaleas have been propagated from varieties we purchased from the Knap Hill Nurseries in England in 1948. The plants from cuttings made in the Summer of 1951, are mostly unbranched and from 4 or 5 ins. to perhaps 10 or 12 ins. in height depending on the variety. Ordinarily we would grow these on for another year but there have been so many inquiries we are making them available at \$2.50 each.

The ratings given are our own and not A.R.S. ratings. However, they are based on the same system, xxxx for the best varieties.

xxxx	FLAMINGO	—Tall, vigorous, large flowers of a deep flamingo pink.
xxx	GOLD FINCH	—Good bush, vigorous, large tawny yellow flowers. Buds reddish orange.
x	HOME BUSH	—Rather small deep rose pink, semi-double flowers.
xx	MRS. ANTHONY WATERER	—Tall bush, late blooming. Flowers medium size, light creamy yellow with an orange petal.
xxx	SANDPIPER	—Very vigorous. Flowers light ochre tinged with pink; orange blotch.
xxxx	TOUCAN	—Flowers light ochre, orange blotch on upper petal. Flowers large, not ruffled.
xx	WHITE THROAT	—Spreading, slow-growing plant. Flowers pure white, double, medium in size.
xx	YAFFLE	—Deep orange-red

When we obtained the named varieties listed above, there were included in the shipment from the Knap Hill Nurseries certain plants listed as "Miscellaneous Layers". We have observed these carefully and find that two of them are particularly nice. We call these Layer No. 3 and Layer No. 5.

- xxxx **LAYER NO. 3** —Vigorous, rather spreading bush. Very light pink. Upper petal has some orange. R. occidentale characters in this flower. Flowers large, frilled.
- xxxx **LAYER NO. 5** —Vigorous, rather tall. Buff yellow suffused with orange, buds quite reddish orange. Not ruffled.

Holly Plants

The two varieties of English holly which we have been propagating most heavily are Rederly and Silvary. However, we do have plants of a number of other varieties in small quantities. These include **Firecracker, Harlequin or Golden Milkmaid, Wilsonii, Brownell Special, Bicolor, Golden King, and Escort (male).**

REDERLY	—Deep rich green, ripens its berries early.	Under 6" - \$1.00 each
		6" - 9" - \$1.50
		9" - 12" - \$2.00
		12" - 15" - \$2.50
SILVARY	—Leaves have a white margin, foliage very attractive when arranged with Rederly.	Under 6" - \$1.25 each
		6" - 9" - \$1.75
		9" - 12" - \$2.25
		12" - 15" - \$2.75



Terms of Sale

TERMS: Net Cash. Washington residents add sales tax.

PRICES: F.O.B. Long Beach, Washington.

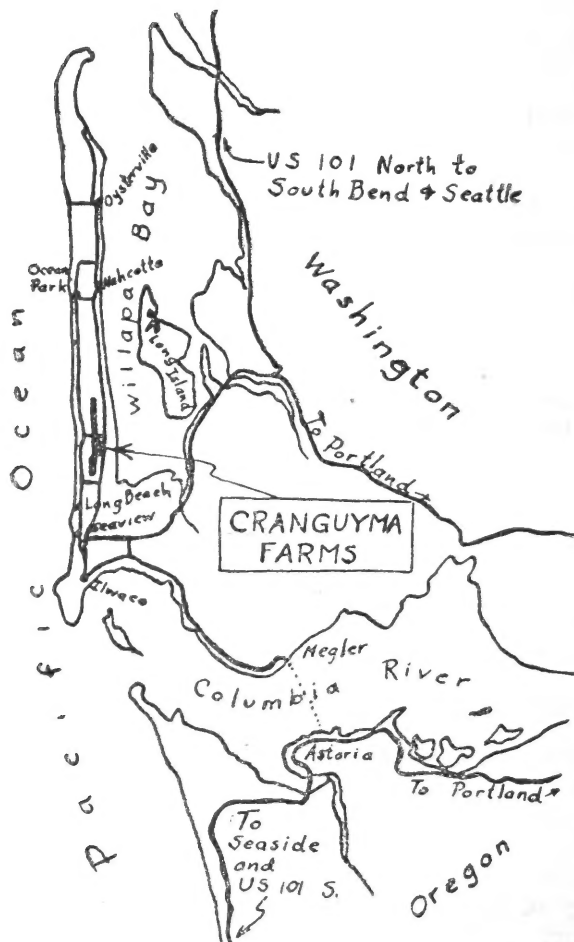
GUARANTEE: Our plants are guaranteed true to name but in no event will we be liable for more than the original purchase price. Any claims must be made within seven days of receipt of plants. It is mutually agreed that we will not be responsible for time or condition of delivery, and that our responsibility ceases upon delivery of the stock in good condition to the transportation company.

SALES: Subject to prior orders. No variety substitutions unless so instructed but it would facilitate prompt handling of orders if customers would indicate second choice in case first is not available. If we have to send a smaller size, the difference in price will be made up by refund or additional plants.

SHIPPING DATES: If there is a special date on which you would like to receive your order, let us know. Along the West Coast planting may be done at any time during Fall, Winter or Spring.

METHOD OF SHIPPING: The best method of getting plants in good condition is to call at the nursery for them. Plants to be shipped will go by express collect, or in case of very small plants parcel post collect, unless other methods are specified.

WHOLESALE PRICES: We offer trade discounts to dealers.



ABOUT OUR NURSERY: The nursery is located about two miles northeast of Long Beach, Washington, in the extreme southwestern corner of the state. It is a part of Cranguyma Farms, a tract of some 1000 acres, which includes the largest cranberry acreage under single ownership on the Pacific Coast. Blueberries and other berries are also grown and commercial holly plantings are being established. We are building up our Rhododendron and Azalea nursery by collecting and propagating a very large number of varieties. Frankly, we expect to learn a lot from these so that we can give you more and more information each year from personal experience.



We have a modern cold storage and food processing plant here on the farm. With this facility we are developing and marketing new products from our cranberries. Write us for additional information about our **CRANBERRY DELICACIES**.